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America and the Philippines. By CARL CROW. (New York: Doubleday, Page and Company, 1914. Pp. xi, 287.)

This is the latest addition to a class of books that is becoming rather numerous. It is profusely illustrated, is written in a clear, animated style and on the whole accomplishes its purpose of giving a fair account of what Americans are doing in the Philippines. Mr. Crow admits that despite the material benefits conferred by American rule, the Filipino people hate us and he goes farther than most writers on the Philippines in telling why. Here is an instructive passage:

"My pride in American administration was rudely shattered by a visit to a Manila police court. The magistrate, an American, presided in his shirt sleeves. He had evidently not been shaved for twenty-four hours, and he rolled and smoked cigarettes while hearing evidence. Of course his coatless, unshaven condition and his cigarettes probably did not interfere with the precise operations of his legal mind, but it added nothing to one's conception to the dignity of the law. The sight of this disordered courtroom came as a decided shock after several years of observation of the dignified British courts of the China coast. The comparison was equally striking when, on the following day, I visited a justice court, presided over by a Filipino. He was freshly shaven, his collar was clean, he ate no toothpicks and smoked no cigarettes while on the bench, where he presided with dignity, and, I presume, with justice."

But all the same the color line is drawn against the Filipinos with the utmost strictness and as nothing of the kind was experienced under Spanish rule the Filipino gentry are naturally affronted. Human nature is so constituted that insults are resented more than injuries. Although American rule in the Philippines has aimed at introducing American speech and political methods, it remains a system of alien control maintained by force over a people who cordially detest it.

HENRY JONES FORD.

The Canadian Annual Review of Public Affairs. By J. CASTELL HOPKINS, F.S.S., F.R.G.S. Thirteenth Year of Issue. (Toronto: The Annual Review Publishing Company. Pp. 766. Supplement, pp. 70.)

If evidence were needed of the new place among English-speaking countries that the Dominion of Canada has attained in the last twenty-five years, it can be had by comparing the *Canadian Annual Review* of

1913, edited by Mr. J. Castell Hopkins, with the *Dominion Annual Registers* compiled by the late Henry Morgan from 1879 to 1890. These were serviceable publications of their class and period; and they were compiled with much care and intelligence. But the years covered by Mr. Morgan's work were the days of provinciality and small things in Canada; and not one of the issues for which Mr. Morgan was responsible as editor much exceeded five hundred comparatively small pages. The last issue of the *Canadian Annual Review*—that for 1913—runs to 766 quite large pages; and it would be difficult to name any aspect of the political and economic history of Canada that is not adequately treated in one or other of the twelve sections into which the *Review* is divided. Nine of these sections are concerned with Dominion politics, with politics at the provincial capitals, with developments in the transportation world, and with journalism and literature in Canada during the year. These nine sections constitute by far the larger part of the *Annual*. They are sections that have been of it since the first year of publication, and the disappearance of any one of them would be a distinct loss to students of Canadian politics and economics in this country who have come to depend in large measure on the *Annual Review*.

In addition to these permanent sections there are each year other sections dealing with developments that cannot with adequacy of treatment be brought within the scope of any of these sections. The subjects so treated—and treated at much length in the issue of 1913—are (1) the depression in industry and commerce that marked the year—the depression due to the financial stringency that began in the winter 1912–13, and continued all through 1913; (2) the working of the new banking law that was enacted at Ottawa in the session of 1912; and (3) the controversy at Ottawa and in the constituencies that preceded the rejection by the Senate of the bill of the Borden government for varying quite considerably the naval policy that was adopted by the Laurier government in 1910.

Large and comprehensive as the *Annual Review* now is it needs much care and discretion to record all the developments in a country that was progressing as was Canada until the depression of 1913 to some extent brought things to a halt. Mr. Castell Hopkins can be congratulated on the success attained by the exercise of this care and discretion, and on the equally notable success that he achieves in marshalling the enormous mass of material that goes to the make-up of the *Review*.

EDWARD PORRITT.